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ADDRESS

TO THE FREEMEN AND VOTERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The immense importance of the next Presidential Election, and the deep interest it has awakened, form our apology for this Address to the Freemen and Voters of North Carolina.

Collisions of opinion, which grow out of political controversies, are conducive in the end to the discovery of truth, and a frank investigation of the merits of our government ought never to be discouraged. But every sober minded man unites in the sentiment that now-a-days there is too much passion and too little reason; too much Party and too little regard for Principle in the discussion of public measures; and that in examining the characters of our public officers, there is a fearful disregard of truth and justice.

True, the line between a fearless exposure of crime, and a prejudiced attempt to pervert the acts of a public servant, may not always be easy to discover; but then it is certain that few of the enemies of Mr. VAN BUREN seem to be as scrupulous as they are industrious to conceal it from others.

Great efforts are made to impress the public mind with the false opinion that our prosperity is declining, and that a firm but judicious exercise of authority by the constitutional agents of the people is despotic. These things ought not to be so. There is no nation where all the solid blessings of life are more enjoyed than they are in the United States; and there never was one in which they are secured to the great body of the people by such slender sacrifices. The administration of the Government has been conducted by Mr. VAN BUREN, with as pure intentions, and certainly with as respectful a consideration for the opinions and feelings of others, as ever actuated the Chief Magistrate of any country; and it is alike unjust and injurious to the people, to denounce the President for faults he has not been guilty of, and to depreciate the condition of the country because the high rank it proudly occupies. Why should a People be roused into a hatred against the constitutional authorities of the land, or taught a habitual distrust of the Government they have named, except there be some wish to reconcile them to its overthrow? Let those who entertain such treason against our Government, beware of encouraging this detestable habit, and let the men of talents and character in the opposition rise to the level of such as are mere tools of faction, and cultivate a higher and nobler aim than to render odious those who are possessed of power in the Government, in order that they may be disposed of and others may vault into their vacant seats!

Mr. VAN BUREN been treacherous to the pledges and the principles upon which he was elected to his present high station?—Let his disloyalty be proved by presenting the facts to our understanding! Are the measures of his Administration wise or unconstitutional? Let it be shown on appeal to our reason! Do his opponents propose measures which are better for the Republic? Let them be pointed out and recommended to our agents! Do his enemies hold doctrines that are more congenial to the rights of the People? Let them declare such sentiments plainly and unreservedly, and leave an intelligent community to judge! Does the President hide his opinions and the open enunciation of his political principles? Let his enemies show this, by exhibiting their calls upon him for an expression of his sentiments, with his refusal to answer them! If those who are resisting the election of the President on a ground like these, then they have no right to complain, when the clamors by which so many are endeavoring to alarm the public mind, are reduced to the mere ravings of disappointed ambition, or the mutterings of a factious spirit; whose voice depends upon creating political discord, and who would sink into insignificance in a time of perfect tranquility.

The Republican party, the friends of the Administration, believe that the President is entitled to the confidence; and relying upon the intelligence of the People, we fearlessly invite an examination into the facts. If these do not establish the merits of Mr. VAN BUREN to the support of the People, they have seen to it and the right to remove him out of office. If these do not fix a reproach upon his enemies who have been most diligent in defaming his Administration, then are they greatly deceived in their character.

CHAPTER I.

Abolition, the Banks, & the Independent Treasury.
In November, 1836, Mr. VAN BUREN was elected President. In March, 1837, he took possession of that high station, in accordance with the Constitution and the will of a majority; and in his inaugural Address he openly rebuked the financial policy of Abolition, by a clear declaration of his avowed hostility to it. As before his election he pledged himself inflexibly to resist this policy of discord, so did he now renew that vow to the nation and the world and give assurance to the people that he would VETO any bill which was passed on the subject! He boasted not the ravings of the fanatic, and bent only upon right, he also overlooked the unwarlike disposition of a Southern opposition.

Was he not faithful and was not patriotic in this?

In less than three months after his administration began, and before he had done a single act which by the remotest possibility could have had any injurious effect upon the Banks, those of them in which the public treasure was deposited, filed one and of the Union to the other, stopped payment, and by one concerted act betrayed the nation's trust. Whig Banks and Bank-Whigs forthwith united in a common cause of hostility to the Administration. These "Fets of the Government" were no sooner guilty of this delinquency, than they became favorites in the opposition, and they have carried on a joint warfare against the Administration ever since. No little embarrassment was experienced in executing the laws, after all the money of the nation had been seized by the keepers of it; and in September, 1837, the President convened Congress to advise and to provide by law for the relief of the people and their Government. In compliance with the mandate of the Constitution, he is bound to give Congress "information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." [Article 2, Section 3.] He had no right to be silent, even if he had desired to shrink from his duty.

The connection between Banks and the Government having been dissolved by the faithlessness of the Banks, the President "judged it necessary and expedient" to have nothing more to do with them: To disorganize Bank and State: To separate the Banks and Politics: To let the Banks alone, and to put no more of the public money into their hands; and believing this, he met the responsibility of his office and "recommended" it accordingly. This is the INDEPENDENT TREASURY!

Did the President force or endeavor improperly to force this measure upon the nation? On the contrary, the same message which first recommended it also urged it upon Congress to suggest some plan for keeping and disbursing the public money that was better than this, if in their wisdom any such one could be devised; and he also distinctly promised to give to their will his most hearty co-operation. There being a majority in the House of Representatives who were hostile to the Administration, they rejected the INDEPENDENT TREASURY, but proposed no substitute in its stead.

Is there any fault in the President here? Again: The same Representatives of the People met in Congress in December, 1837. It was the same Congress at another session. Did the President attack their right of independent judgment or exhibit in any form the insolence of office? On the contrary, he calmly reviewed the objections that Banks and partisans had urged against the INDEPENDENT TREASURY, and pointed at the daring impudence with which the Banks had arrayed themselves against the country; and seeing no alternative but absolute submission to the irresponsible control of associated wealth, or the adoption of some system which like the Independent Treasury would make it the interest of the Banks to be honest and let politics alone, he was compelled, by his oath, his patriotism and his station, to reverse his recommendation! He did it and the House of Representatives refused their assent to it! Mr. VAN BUREN did not stop here.—He entreated your Representatives, at all events, to agree upon some law prescribing severe punishments against public agents who should steal the public money, and to declare it a felony in any officer to loan or use the public money for private speculations.—The same House of Representatives refused their assent to this also.

He deprecated to Congress the allowance of any large discretion in the Executive over the public purse. He pointed out to your Representatives how the dishonesty of the Banks had in effect suspended the existing laws for regulating the Treasury of the Union, and earnestly invoked the aid of this law-giving power to pass some bill which would take the purse out of Executive discretion and put it, where it should be, under the guardianship of LAW, and if they did not concur in the measures he "judged expedient and necessary," then to devise some better one for the permanent relief of the People and their Government. His words we do not profess to repeat, but only the substance of his recommendations.

Now, what more could HE do? These reasonable "recommendations" of our President passed in the Senate, but they were rejected in the other branch of Congress; and finally nothing at all was done. A long session of seven months or more was consumed in forming new parties; starting candidates for President, and in violent invectives against our Rulers; but no act was passed, and we do not recollect that the opposition in the House of Representatives ever seriously proposed any measure instead of this Independent Treasury and the others which they had rejected. Now what less could any Congress have done for the good of the nation? Was it patriotic to leave the country without necessary laws, of some sort, for keeping the public money and guarding it against any dishonest use of it? Let the People answer for themselves! Let the immense deficit of *Stuart and Price*, after this neglect by Congress, aid them in determining the question how far it was proper to declare such offences felonies and punish them accordingly.

Again: The same Congress met in December, 1838; which, however, expired by law on the 4th March, 1839, to give place to the present Congress, more "fresh from the people."

The President never recommended this measure to any Congress which had been elected to oppose it. A very large proportion of that Congress which preceded the present one, was chosen by the people before the bank explosion of 1837, and before the President recommended the Independent Treasury at all. He "believed," in the language of the Constitution, that this measure was "expedient and necessary." His experience and sagacity applied no other than the Constitution sanctioned. The wisdom of Congress, although thrice assembled, suggested none; but at the very first election of Representatives to another Congress the people have sanctioned this recommendation of the President. He stood firm and unmoved when timid counsellors shrink and treacherous Democrats forsake the people's standard, under the combined pressure of party clamors and bank panics. "In this alone has the President offended."

To overthrow the Administration and sustain the

Bank, has been his only object, and he has conducted and executed his policy with the same fidelity to the public voice. But in vain; the present Congress, which in the first and only one elected since the Independent Treasury was proposed, is a fair exponent of the popular will upon that subject, and a majority are in favor of Mr. VAN BUREN's recommendation. It has passed in the Senate and will pass in the House of Representatives, in obedience to the will of the PEOPLE, and against the resistance of eight hundred BANKS.

What a triumph to Democracy! What a rebuke to the treachery of venal politicians! What a rebuke to the insolence of Party! What an evidence of virtue in our President! What splendid proof of the integrity of the People, and of their capacity for self-government! Had this conflict terminated against the Administration, it would have been a triumph of the Banks over the Government of the United States! If servility to party and cowardly apprehensions of "hard times" had finally defeated the Republicans in this contest, we solemnly believe it would have changed our Government, for all practical purposes, from a Government of MEN to a Despotism of MONEY.

This is no empty declamation. The unprejudiced exercise of his common sense will enable any man to see that if the banking powers of this country can bring the voters and Government to submit to their doctrines—that the banks are "to stop payment at pleasure, and the law dare not enforce obedience to their charter obligations," for fear of ruin to the people, and that our Free Government cannot be conducted without the "aid of a Bank,"—then the republican institutions of America will be virtually overturned, and the capacity of the people to govern themselves practically denied by others and substantially acquiesced in by themselves.

Who is prepared for this? Such principles once put into practice and matured by time, who is to subvert them hereafter and by what power can they be reversed? We are far from asserting that all those who have been hostile to the Administration were deliberately planning an overthrow of popular liberty; but where this is the consequence of their party operations, what matters it to the people, if those who destroy their rights had no evil intentions. We speak of public dangers proceeding from the acts of politicians, and having nothing to do with the personal motives of our opponents.

In this hasty but faithful sketch, you have a history of the most prominent measures of the Administration and of the warfare that has been waged against the President. You see in it how he has been misrepresented, and how his opponents have factiously resisted all his efforts to carry on the Government, opposing every thing and proposing nothing. You see in it the fearless stand Mr. VAN BUREN has taken in defence of the Constitution, and the self-sacrificing zeal with which he has maintained it, against the combinations of associated wealth and inordinate party spirit. For himself, it had been easier to betray his trust! For his country, how glorious that he did not! Had Mr. VAN BUREN been in error, the honesty of his purpose might vindicate his personal reputation. But he was right, and the "second sober thought of the people" has sustained him; and generous Republicans every where, owe it to him and to themselves to show their confidence, not merely by a cold approval of his acts, but by hearty acclamations!

CHAPTER II.

Public Expenditures.

But the enemies of Mr. VAN BUREN, seeing that the Independent Treasury must soon pass, in spite of all their disorderly resistance in the past and present Congress, and anticipating how a short experience will falsify their clamors against it, have lately lowered the tone of their denunciations in respect to the Independent Treasury, and are laboring to excite opposition, and to hide their party's intentions to fix upon this country an irreversible bank dynasty, by their cries for retrenchment and reform in the Expenses of the Government. Have they proposed any bill to decrease the number or the salaries of officers? One fact is worth a hundred professions! We believe that there has been but one measure of the kind, viz: to diminish the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions. It passed by the aid of Democratic votes, and the President had no hesitation in approving it. But no sooner was this done, than these economical statements of the Opposition became dissatisfied with their work, and have been endeavoring to undo it ever since. Having discovered, to their chagrin, that the Commissioner of Pensions was a *Harrison Whig*! their views of the matter of economy were altogether changed! Have they spent their time at Congress in voting or in talking? Have they not wasted the public money by voting "fat jobs" to one Printer sufficient to enable him to let out the work to another, and pocket TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for his share of profits? Have they not altogether neglected the appropriate duties of legislation, and converted the House of Representatives into a great theatre for President making and unmaking? The falsehood and unfairness which have characterized their discussions upon the subject of the public expenditures have been so lately exposed by the "facts and figures" of Mr. Benton's speech, that very little need be added to them. We cannot too earnestly commend that able and conclusive speech to the real people of North Carolina. Let Democrats read it for their defence; and let any unprejudiced opponent of the Administration peruse it, if he dares to give truth fair play.

We are in no sense the advocates for extravagance. All Administrations have been and always will be imposed upon by some of their officers. It is the lot of human nature, and the best, if not the only preservative against the Government of a people being extravagant, is to *keep the Taxes*. The legislators always have spent, and always will spend the money, if the people consent to let it be collected from their pockets and put into a public Treasury. The present Administration and its supporters generally have constantly advocated this doctrine, and have, therefore, resisted any increase of the *Tariff or Taxes*. These tariffs have been gradually reducing under the "Compromise Act," ever since Mr. VAN BUREN came into office; and it is the policy of his friends to *keep these taxes down*. That Act ex-

pires soon, and the next Administration will be charged with the responsible duty of raising the *Tariff*. This Administration is committed, pledged to the policy of *keeping these taxes down*.—It dare not and cannot abandon that position!—How far, therefore, it will be prudent in us to change it for one whose policy is to withhold from the public eye any of Gen. Harrison's personal views on this and other great subjects, we leave for you to determine; only repeating that economy will ever be practically secured as long as the people are *taxed more than is necessary* for a cheap administration of this Government. If money is paid into the Treasury, members of Congress will be sure to spend it!

But why all this clamor against Mr. VAN BUREN about the expenditures of the Government? Is it his fault that the appropriations are extravagant? By no means. Can the President make laws either to expend or to save our money? The Constitution answers, NO. Can he take a dollar out of the Treasury, except what the Act of Congress commands him to expend? The Constitution answers, NO. Can he refuse to apply the public money which is appropriated by Congress to such purposes as the LAW itself requires, whether he approves the object or not? The Constitution again answers, HE CANNOT. The President, therefore, has no legislative power, and, of course, no control over the public money and the expenditures of the Government, except *that*:—First—Before a law is passed he may recommend it to the consideration of Congress. Second—After a bill is passed by Congress, he may VETO it. Now, if Mr. VAN BUREN has failed to exercise these his only constitutional powers, or either of them, in a proper manner, and thereby has permitted any extravagance which he might have prevented, it is admitted that to that extent he *merits censure*.—How are the facts? First—His recommendations beforehand! Look at his messages to Congress for these. See there how earnestly and constantly he has pressed it upon Congress to be more economical. Nay, has he not been repudiated by a member of the House, in a public speech, for going too far? Were not his opponents disposed to censure him for his exceeding anxiety to prevent extravagant appropriations? Did not some of them denounce him as a trespasser upon the rights of Congress? Second—His VETO.—The President cannot rightfully veto any bill which barely appropriates money to carry into effect a law already in force. This would be exerting the tyrant's power of suspending laws, not the constitutional power of veto upon a bill. Again: If Congress passed a bill providing the means necessary to carry on the operations of the Government, although it may contain numerous items of unpalatable extravagance, which by themselves ought to be vetoed, yet the President cannot veto them, because he has no power to veto a part of a bill without the assent of ALL! If he does the first, the wheels of Government will be stopped. If, to avoid this, he adopts the other alternative, these extravagant appropriations are effected in spite of him. Now, after this fair exposition of the President's powers, his bitterest opponents are challenged to point out a single instance where a Money Bill has passed during Mr. VAN BUREN's administration that he could have vetoed and where he has not done so.—If there has been any such official delinquency in the President it is on the Record, and we demand of his accusers to show it! But they cannot do it!

CHAPTER III.

Harrison's pretensions.—Nominations.—Secret Committee.—Log Cabin.—Hard Cider, &c.

If Mr. VAN BUREN's merits were even less than his friends suppose, there is so much in the course and character of the opposition for a prudent people to resist and condemn, that these might of themselves force us into a support of this Administration, and to vote for the re-election of the President. Guided by the secret counsels of an irresponsible "Executive Committee," the party which heretofore abused the *Caveau System*, have adopted the evil they once affected to abhor and have fearfully enlarged upon its practice. The old caucus plan, upon which the Republican Members of Congress used to nominate a Candidate for President, was one by which they all met openly together, to select the individual they preferred, and then they laid his Principles before the people, as well as his NAME. But now, this is substituted by a private association of Members of Congress, who lay before the People the NAME of their leader, but hide from the public eye the PRINCIPLES of their candidate for the Presidency.

A party who had heretofore deprecated the election of a Military Chieftain, as a greater evil to the United States than "war, pestilence, and famine," are now banding with others to place into presidential chair a candidate, whose chief merit lies in the fact that he has been a *General*; and it is not the least remarkable amongst all the incidents of this extraordinary tergiversation, that a proposer of the *Hardfaced Committee* is one of their Central "Executive Committee"! A party who had pretended to acquiesce in the public will against the United States Bank, have now united their strength to the Banks, and their advocates and opponents, to force the country into creating another NATIONAL BANK; and the consciences of such of them as had acquiesced upon the "constitutional question," have so far yielded to the potent charms of a pretended "necessity" for violating the Constitution, as at all events not to hinder the schemes of its assailants.

A party, who in our State had been most hostile to Abolition, in so much, that they saw in it the greatest danger, and with whom, a short while since, it was *Treason to the South* to be even generally much more so to be timid in our action against the abolitionists; a party who practiced towards all others a commendable jealousy, and in some cases an intolerant distrust about Abolition; even they have become "time serving piranhas," and actually united with the FANATICS upon the same candidate for President, who is too selfish to reject the support of the Abolitionists, and too cowardly to embrace it openly.

A party whose leaders had presumptuously flouted the spirit of American Democracy, as if it were a turbulent demon of disorder, and now in every warning against the encroachments of "associated wealth" and every allusion to the "Rights of the MANY," signs of evil times and attacks upon the grandeur of society and permanency of

Government, are now, in fact, consenting to all the arts of demagogues for alarming the public mind, and persuading the people (these same demagogues) that their rulers are corrupt and that the Government is oppressive.

And the "Promoters of *Millions*," and "Lords of *Railroads*," located by Senators and others, have become suddenly cured of all their apprehensions about "arraying one class of society against another." "The Poor against the Rich," and in their awkward attempts to play upon the sympathies of the poor man, are disgusting the intelligent, and insulting the humblest voters of North Carolina, by offering them a *LOG CABIN* and *HARD CIDER* CANDIDATE, who showed his earlier and more distinguished friendship for *LOG CABIN* tenets by approving of laws which denied to a free-man his right of SUFFRAGE, unless he had a FREEHOLD WORTH ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and who evinced his love for "POOR FOLKS," by supporting laws to *SELL* them for Fines, and to WHIP their heads for leaving their MASTERS' service!

Fellow Citizens! This is a faithful miniature of the Harrison party, and in it, we see present a picture that is familiar to the reading portion of the community. We repeat therefore that the objections to Mr. VAN BUREN ought to be exceedingly strong before the people of North Carolina venture to trust the *Log Cabin* and *Hard Cider* man, some of our occupations will be changed, and some of them have been denied already.

The moral limits of our patience will not permit us to go fully, on this *Log Cabin* and *Hard Cider* man, but we shall not therefore omit to expose enough to justify their condemnation before an intelligent *Railroad* and *Millions* tribunal.

The facts upon which we rely, shall be fairly stated; and whether the inferences we draw from them are correct, we cheerfully submit to the common sense of the people.

CHAPTER IV.

Battle of the Thames.—General Harrison's Campaign.

We have no motive to detract from the just claims of General Harrison to all the laurels he may have won in the Army of the United States. We are glad that his old age, (for he is now nearly 70 years of age) should be cheered by the admiring plaudits, even of those who believed it was unbecoming in a general and religious people to rejoice at the success of American arms! We shall not stop to cavil at the ostentatious boasting and loud hosannas which party spirit is now able to excite, when for a quarter of a century after General Harrison's battles were fought, they who now clamor loudest in his praise, raised no shouts for the HERO!

But we do not, therefore, fail to notice, and we call upon the people to observe, that these party attacks are hardly based upon the merits of the man, but are rather based upon the fact that he is a Col. Richard M. Johnson, the real HERO OF THE THAMES, before they are crying out to the people against dishonoring their DEFENDERS. Col. Johnson's friends need no written certificates to bolster his claims to military renown. He learned them about his person in his *brother's bones* and *mangled flesh*! They are the certificates which the foci of his country furnished him, to bring back home from the campaign! The tomahawk of the savage, and the sabre and shot of the enemy gave him a dozen scars, to bear with him to the people of the United States, as unerring certificates that he went out to meet the invaders of our land. And a long life of public service was about to be crowned in 1836, with the office of Vice President at the hands of a grateful people, when an enemy more subtle if not more savage than the Indian foe he vanquished, first wooed him to betray his party, and to become a candidate for the Presidency on the side of his political enemies; and this overture failing, they at once pursued his private fate, because he would not be a traitor for their sake; forgetful of his age; regardless of his wounds; heedless of our reproach; insensible to the wounded pride of the old soldier and "one of the best men in the world," with relentless cruelty, they ridiculed and caricatured the sins of his youth, and magnified every weakness of his nature into a crime, until his political supporters were divided upon the expediency of supporting him, and Col. Johnson was chosen Vice President—but not by a majority of the PEOPLE! And these defamers of Col. Johnson are now members of the *Heroic party* of 1840!

These are the politicians who now exclaim to the people "Defend your Defenders!"

They rob Col. Johnson of his blood bought laurels to decorate the brow of Gen. Harrison, and while they give the latter more praise than he ever merited, contemptuously stigmatize the former, as they traduced a Jefferson and a Jackson. Such is not the gratitude of the people of our country. It is the violence of faction and the injustice of party.

CHAPTER V.

A National Bank, &c.

We have said that the Harrison party are in favor of a National Bank; and this is denied also; but with what propriety let these facts answer.

Fact 1.—The Harrison candidate for Governor of North Carolina is now openly in favor of a Bank. The Central Committee of that party are all believed to be in favor of it. The subordinate agents in our State of the central "Executive Committee" at Washington, as far as they have been ascertained, are advocates for a National Bank, and so are all the leading persons of that party; and if General Harrison himself be opposed to it, he does not venture to let it be known.

Fact 2.—This party have heretofore supported the United States Bank, and have no where pledged themselves as a party, to pursue a different course hereafter.

Fact 3.—They have nominated Gen. Harrison as their candidate, and Mr. CLAY, who openly proposes from the Senate Hall, the creation of a *Five Million Bank*, has "cheerfully" surrendered his own pretensions to the Presidency and "Goes for Harrison!" Does he think the party is against a Bank, such as he has pronounced indispensable to the nation's welfare?

Fact 4.—Mr. Webster, another of the opposition favorites, resigned his pretensions to their support, in order to produce harmony in the Harrison party. Does any one doubt about his opinions? Will it be supposed that he too has sacrificed to party expediency that necessary "Regulator of

been diligently attempting to throw dust in the eyes of the People, by declaring that Harrison was opposed to the restriction of slavery in Missouri. — they even go so far as to tell us a delusory story how the old General, who a devoted patriot, actually sacrificed himself and lost his election to Congress, by his friendship for the South. But the fact is, this, like a good many other tales of the same party, is all humbug and fabrication, neither correct nor true. A few dates and facts will show.

Gen. Harrison took his seat in Congress in December, 1817, as a Representative from Ohio. — His time of service expired on the 4th March, 1819. — In the summer of 1818, he declared his intention of retiring, and declining a re-election, and in that year another man, Thos. F. Ross, was elected to succeed him. Now, the vote for which they claim Gen. Harrison to have been sacrificed by his friendship to the South, was given in February, 1819, after his successor was elected, and after he had declined a re-election. How then was he sacrificed? — But this is not all. — He returned home, and one of the "picture pamphlet" lives, which certainly ought to be the best authority with the party, says that "he served (in Congress) to the satisfaction of his constituents," which is further proven by the fact, that he was elected forthwith to the State Legislature. — But mark his Southern principles — he wrote a letter to his constituents, denouncing the report of his being in favor of slavery as a "calumny," and producing a certificate to prove that he had belonged at the age of 18 years, to an Abolition Society. — His friends now say that it was a "Humane Society," — they are welcome to any name they please — we know that he brought forward this proof to show his Abolition friends that he was opposed to slavery, and that all we need to know about it; — if not, for what reason did he offer it? Clearly, as a set-off to his vote in Congress. He calls it a calumny, it is he "accused of being friendly to slavery." — And this is the friend of the South, that his Federal followers would fain persuade us was sacrificed, alas! for his devotion to Southern principles! But look at the proof below, of his conduct after his vote in Congress, in the Ohio Legislature on this same Missouri question. Here is an extract from the State Journals, duly certified by a Justice of the Peace:

January 3, 1820. — (In Senate.) "Mr. Thompson moved the adoption of the following Preamble and Resolution:

"Whereas the existence of slavery in our country has ever been deemed a great moral and political evil, and in its tendency, directly calculated to impair our national character, and materially affect our national happiness; and inasmuch as the extension of a slave population in the United States is fraught with the most fearful consequences to the permanency and durability of our Republic institutions; and whereas the subject of the admission of slavery in the new State of Missouri is at this time before the Congress of the United States — therefore,

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost endeavors to prevent the adoption of so odious and dangerous a measure.

"On motion of Mr. Harrison, to strike out all after the word 'resolved' in said resolution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That our Senators and Representatives be requested to use their utmost exertions, and take every means to prevent the extension of slavery within the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi, and the new States to be formed within that territory, which the Constitution and the treaties made under it will allow."

"Which question was called for, and turning on striking out, it was decided in the negative."

Gen. Harrison voting in the affirmative.

Thursday, January 6, 1820. — The Senate then took up the amendments made by the House of Representatives to the resolution, requesting our members in Congress to oppose the extension of slavery in the territories of the United States, and the first amendment being read as follows: strike out all said resolution after the word 'Resolved,' as follows: 'by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost endeavors to prevent the adoption of so odious and dangerous a measure,' and insert in lieu thereof, the following:

"That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost exertions, by every constitutional method, to prevent the admission of slavery in any State or Territory of the Union, where slavery does not exist, to prevent its further extension where it has been introduced, and that they be further requested to oppose the admission of any State into the Union, unless the further extension of slavery within such State, be expressly prohibited."

"Mr. Lucas thereupon moved to disagree to said amendment, which motion was decided in the affirmative."

General Harrison voting in the negative.

"The second amendment being read as follows: — strike out all the preamble, after slavery in the first line, which part to be stricken is as follows: 'in our country has ever been deemed a great moral and political evil, and in its tendency, directly calculated to impair our national character, and materially affect our national happiness; and inasmuch as the extension of a slave population in the United States is fraught with the most fearful consequences to the permanency and durability of our Republic institutions, and whereas the subject of the admission of slavery in the new State of Missouri is, at this time, before the Congress of the United States. Therefore,' and insert in lieu thereof the following: 'in the United States must ever be regarded as a moral and political evil, and the extension thereof, in its tendency, directly calculated to impair the national character, and materially affect the happiness of the people; and inasmuch as the extension of a slave population in the new States and territories hereafter to be erected and admitted into the Union, must increase an evil so much to be deprecated, which, if not promptly to be guarded against, will probably, at some not very distant period, shake the foundation of our political fabric. We would, therefore, fondly hope that the consistency of our national character will never be tarnished by acknowledging an evil while we tolerate its extension, and whilst the civilized nations of the world, not through necessity, but acting on broad principles of philanthropy, are laudably uniting to prevent the extension of traffic in human beings; that the United States who are so immediately interested in this important subject, who understand so well their own rights, and who have so much to dread from the extension of slavery into the interior of this our Republic, and who have in their power to prevent the evil, will not let pass the present opportunity, but will, by an act of the national councils, guard against the extension of slavery into any of the States hereafter to be admitted, or into any of the territories thereof: therefore."

"Thereupon, Mr. Lucas moved to disagree to said amendment and last amendment of the House, which was decided in the affirmative."

General Harrison voting in the negative.

Disagree to Columbia, {to wit:

Washington County, {

1, Gilbert L. Giberson, a Justice of the peace in and

in said County, hereby certify that I have compared

the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions and the votes

given by General Harrison upon the same, with the

Journal of the Senate of the State of Ohio, being the

first session of the eighteenth General Assembly, be-

gun and held in the town of Columbus, in the county of Franklin, Monday, December 6th, 1818, and in the eighteenth year of said State; and I hereby further certify, that the said Preamble, Resolutions, and votes, as given by General Harrison upon the same, are truly and correctly given from the Journal aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal, this 10th day of

Jan., 1840.

GILBERT L. GIBERSON.

Thus there is struck from our

Whigs another prop, by which they

intend to sustain their Federal Abolition

No wonder that the financial

South went into hysterical raptures at the news of

this man's estimation: — no wonder that they broke

out in the first moment of their transports into

shouts and rejoicings "for a great anti-slavery vic-

tory." It was a great victory. And was to the

Union if this victory could be further consummated

by the election of Harrison. The Federal

dupes in the South, who are now playing into the

hands of Abolitionism would find, when too late,

that they had been used — they would have no share

in the fat of office for which they are so hungry —

but, superseded, shuffled off, and "whistled to the

wind," to make room for the Northern blue-light

Abolition Federalists, their only reward would be

the honor of acting second part in the play of Har-

rison and hard cider.

Instead of voting with the South, on the final

question, it will be seen that Harrison was not in

Congress at the time Missouri was admitted, which

was on the 6th March, 1820. — But on the other

hand, he was in the Legislature of Ohio offering

and supporting resolutions containing the most vio-

lent anti-Southern and Abolition doctrines: — actu-

ally voting against us. — And yet his Federal Abol-

ition "conscience keepers" have the modest ef-

rontery to ask the "generous confidence" of

Southern men! And his followers in North Caro-

lina and the whole South, to tell us in the face

of these official proofs of his opposition to our fac-

tions, that he is our friend!

GEN. HARRISON IN FAVOR OF INTERNAL IM-

PROVEMENT.

One of the greatest abuses of which Congress

has ever been guilty, is that of voting away the

public money to schemes of Internal Improvement,

in making roads, canals, &c., in particular States.

We hold, in the first place, that they are not au-

thorized to do so by the Constitution, and in the

next place, even if they had the power, that it

would be highly unjust to exercise it. When the

State of North Carolina entered into the Union, our

forefathers never intended that our people, the

people of North Carolina, should be taxed to raise

money for the purpose of building up fine roads

for the benefit of the citizens of other States. The

Federalists were the first to claim this power, while

the Republicans always denied that Congress

possessed it. Gen. Harrison while in Congress

voted for every bill or scheme of this kind that

came before him.

Harrison's friends at the North have recently

published a pamphlet, which they call "William

Henry Harrison in Congress;" in this, they boast

of his votes and his speeches in favor of Internal

Improvement. To show our Republican friends

in this country, who the man is that the Federal-

ists are trying to impose on us as a true Republi-

can, we will just refer to a few of the votes which

he has given.

He always voted for the Cumberland Road Bill,

a scheme which has already cost this country

nearly seven millions of dollars. Yes, seven mil-

lions of the public money for one road, and a part

of the amount of course, came out of the pockets

of the people of North Carolina.

He voted for an appropriation to connect the

Wabash river by a grand canal with Lake Erie, in

the State of Indiana.

He voted for a subscription of one million of

dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

He voted for granting a Township of the Public

land — that is: a body of six miles square or

23,040 acres, to Kenyon College in Ohio. These

are only a few of the votes of this kind which he

has given, but they are sufficient to show what his

principles are, and what his policy would be, if he

had power. He voted too, to lay a heavy tax on

the South, through that "Bill of Abominations,"

the Tariff of 1828, thus unjustly filching the

money from the pockets of Southern men to make

roads and canals in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

The Republicans by a hard struggle have suc-

ceeded in putting down the Tariff taxes, and have

stopped these extravagant and unconstitutional ap-

propriations for Internal Improvement; but the

Federalists are unable to rest under this state of

affairs; all their efforts are exerted to elect Har-

rison President, that new Taxes may be laid, and

new roads begun.

Will our people suffer themselves to be duped

into the support of this man?

THE UNION OF THE NORTHERN FEDERAL

WHIGS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

We promised last week to give, what a friend of

ours here, and a strong old Republican, calls "docu-

mentary evidence," (a thing, by the way, that the

Federal Harrisonites mortally detest) of the league

and co-operation of the Federal party and the Abol-

itionists at the North. We intended to do so by a

statement of the votes in Congress on questions

touching the subject of Abolition. In the address

of Mr. Colquitt of Georgia however, we find just

the information desired, and set forth in a manner

precisely as we could wish.

From a strict examination of the Journals of

Congress, he states that the number of Abolition

petitions presented last session, amounted to 4,079.

Every one will agree that the party and men who

presented most of these, must stand highest in the

favor of the Abolitionists. Well, of this large num-

ber, the extraordinary proportion of 3,786 were

presented by Whigs, and only 293, the remainder,

by Democrats. In connection with this, it is re-

markable, that some of the States from which

these petitions came were represented by Demo-

crats altogether — as New-Hampshire, who refused

to present the petitions, and the Abolitionists had

then laid before Congress by Federal members

from other States. Again: Of the 4,079 pe-

titions, 1,217 were presented by Federalists from

States in which they did not reside, and only 7 by

Democrats. We put it to candid and honest men,

is this not proof that the Federalists and Abol-

itionists are acting together against the South? —

Now, let us look at the votes on different questions

on the subject of Abolition interference with our

limitations.

Our readers will recollect that Mr. Pinckney of

South-Carolina introduced certain Resolutions at

one time, one of which reads thus: — "That in the

opinion of this House Congress ought not to in-

terfere in any way, with slavery in the District of

Columbia!" On this, the vote stood 163 yeas, to

47 nays, and of these 47 nays, 45 were Federalists.

Of course they held that Congress had the right

to interfere with slavery in the District. Session

before the last of Congress, we believe, Mr. Pat-

ton of Virginia offered a resolution to the effect

that all Abolition Petitions should be laid on the

table, without being read, printed, referred or acted on.

On the passage of this, the vote stood 122 yeas,

47 nays. Fifty one Democrats from non-slave

holding States voted in favor of this, and only one

Federalist.

Afterwards, Mr. Atherton of, New Hampshire,

a Democrat offered, as our readers will recollect, a

series of strong resolutions — of which this was one:

"Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of slav-

ery in the District of Columbia and the Territories

of the United States, and against the removal of slaves

from one State to another, are part of a plan of op-

erations on foot to effect the institution of slavery in

the several States, and indirectly to destroy that in-

stitution within their limits."

On the passage of this resolution there were,

yeas 136, nays 65, — 63 of those voting in the ne-

gative were Federalists.

Another of the same series of resolutions was:

"Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that in-

directly which it cannot do directly."

On this the yeas were 170, nays 38, — all of the

30, Federalists.

The address of Mr. Colquitt, from which we

have taken these facts, extracted by him from the

Journals of Congress, contains the statement of the

votes on other questions of a like nature, and

there stands recorded in all, the uniform opposition

of the Northern Federal members to the South,

and the same continued action of the Northern

Democrats with us and in our favor. Can any

man ask for further proof on this point? Is it not

perfectly evident that Federalism and Abolitionism

are identified at the North? Assuredly they are.

Both, heartily and with violent hostility, oppose

Southern institutions and Southern rights, and both

cordially unite in the support of Harrison. These

are the allies of our Federal Harrison men. These

invidious wretches who vilify, traduce and ex-

ecrate the whole South with the most bitter den-

unciation — who openly declare that they engage in

political strife only to forward their cause, these

are the leaders, to whose dictation Southern Fed-

eralists have been compelled to submit in taking

up old Gen. Harrison for their candidate.

As soon as our eyes will admit, we intend to

publish the excellent address of Mr. Colquitt, or

at least part of it. His dignified rebuke must fall

with withering effect on the few recalcitrant State

Rights men of Georgia who have deserted their old

flag staff, to enlist under the hard cider standard of

Harrisonism.

We notice that our Representative Mr. Fisher,

has been so fortunate as to be excused from further

service on the Committee of Elections. This Com-

mittee has had a most laborious time the present

Session, and especially of late, having been com-

pelled to sit eight or ten hours a day, for weeks,

engaged in dull and tiresome investigations; — they

were not only kept from attendance on the House,

but had little time to attend to any thing else, we

should suppose. Mr. Fisher applied to the House,

he informs us, to be excused from further service

on the Committee, because he found himself unable

to remain on it and do justice to himself or his Con-

stituents. His application was strongly resisted by

several members, and the yeas and noes called for —

there were 97 against excusing him and 105 for it;

so he was excused, and Mr. P. F. Thomas appointed

in his place. We mention one fact for the benefit

of the Federalists here, namely, that the Whigs

to a man voted against excusing him; so it seems,

whatever that party may say at home, in violent

abuse of Mr. Fisher and his course in Congress,

their brethren there are willing to trust him in the

important investigations before that Committee.

The "glorious three days" Celebration at Ra-

leigh, week before last, in honor of the completion

of the Rail Road to that place and of our State

Capitol, seems to have passed off with admirable

success. We notice several highly complimentary

notices of it in papers abroad, from some of the

editorial fraternity who were so fortunate as to be

present, and from visitors, a number of whom were

Just received
A large stock of
MEDICINES,
Brushes, Glass-
ware, INSTRU-
MENTS, Fish,
Candles, Fish,
fumes, Tobacco,
PAPER, also, a large supply of
Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use.)
which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices
to suit the measure of the times.
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, June 10, 1840.

Cotton Yarns.
THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cot-
ton Factory, would inform the public that they
have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale
and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, con-
sisting of various numbers.—The superior quali-
ties and character of the Yarns of this Factory are
so well tested and known as to need no recom-
mendation from us.—Those wishing to pur-
chase will please give us a call.
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.
April 24, 1840.

ATTENTION!
SALISBURY GUARDS.
YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-
House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the
15th of July next, at 7 o'clock, A. M., equipped in the
uniform of the Company, and with six rounds of car-
tridge, for Company muster.
By order of the Captain.
JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.
Salisbury, May 29, 1840.

Book Bindery.
WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,
INFORMS the public that he still carries on an
Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE,
North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—
Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of
his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those
who may wish to patronize him, that their work
shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on
accommodating terms.
Books and other articles sent from a distance to
be bound, will be promptly attended to and care-
fully returned when done. The public are request-
ed to give me a trial.
Orders left at the Western Carolinian Of-
fice will be punctually forwarded for completion.
Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1830.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
IN MOCKVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.
THOMAS FOSTER
INFORMS the public that he has removed from his
former stand, to his new buildings on the public
square, in the Town of Mockville, where he will con-
tinue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.
His House is roomy and commodious; attached to
which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the
Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscri-
ber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to
give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Ta-
ble, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner
that the country will afford, and his servants are faith-
ful and prompt.
Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

Tailoring Business.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a gen-
eral assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantalons, and
Vests, of good
Goods,
well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut,
and make clothing in the most fashionable and durable
style, and warranted to fit. He also keeps a good as-
sortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first
quality, selected by himself in the New York Market,
all of which he will sell low for Cash.
N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting
garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors
in New York and Philadelphia.
Cutting for customers done on the shortest no-
tice, and orders from a distance attended to with de-
spatch.—His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's
large brick building.
BENJ. F. FRALEY.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.
THE Subscriber having purchased this
Establishment and fitted it in a style
for the accommodation of Travellers and
Boarders, is now prepared for their recep-
tion. His TABLE will always be furnished
With the best the market can afford;
his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his
BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Sta-
bles (which are very extensive) are well supplied with
Providence of the first quality, and attended by good
and faithful hostlers.
He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in per-
son, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with
their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.
ANDREW CALDCLEIGH.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS
HAS removed his Office to No. 1,
of the Office Row of the Mansion
Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.
January 17, 1840.

DR. R. T. DICKINSON
HAS located himself at Col. David
Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Fredrick county,
N. C., and respectfully renders his
services to the public in the various de-
partments of his profession.
January 10, 1840.

To Travellers.
THE travelling community are respectfully in-
formed that the Subscriber is now running his line di-
rect from Raleigh by way of Potosi and Ashboro' to
Salisbury, in small Northern style Coaches of the first
order, leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at
10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M.
Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M.,
arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.
His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful
and accommodating.
JOEL MOLEAN.
Feb. 12, 1839. 11
N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Warrants for Sale here.

NEW FIRM.
TEN SUBSCRIBERS
HAVING purchased the entire stock and inter-
est of their former Co-partners (Mr. Wm.
Willeford,) wish to inform their old friends and
customers in general, that they are just receiving
at their stand, 11 miles North-west of Concord, a
new supply of
Spring & Summer Goods,
comprising almost every article usually kept in re-
tail Stores. All of which, they are determined to
sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on a rea-
sonable credit.
The Subscribers wish to return their sincere
thanks to their old friends and customers in gen-
eral, for the very liberal patronage heretofore re-
ceived from their hands, and hope by strict atten-
tion to business, to merit a continuance of the
same. And wish those who want to buy CHEAP
GOODS these hard times, to call and examine
their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
MICHAEL FREEZE,
JOHN STILL, JR.
June 12, 1840. 6w.

WILLIAM WILLEFORD,
MICHAEL FREEZE,
JNO. STILL, JR.
Pleasant Grove, Cabarrus County, N. C.,
June 12, 1840.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
SPRINGS & SHANKLE
HAVE just received from New York and Philadel-
phia, an extensive assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
—CONSISTING OF—
Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crock-
ery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Me-
dicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and
Oil, Boots and Shoes,
Saddlery, &c., &c.
In short, their Stock comprises almost every article
needed by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionable
of the town or country.
N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual
dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.
Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. 11

CABINET WORK.
THE Subscriber informs the
public that he continues the
Cabinet-Making
Business,
IN THE VILLAGE OF
LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work
in his line of business in a very superior style, as re-
gards workmanship and materials, and certainly on
lower terms than is afforded by any other estab-
lishment of the kind in this region of country.
Orders from a distance thankfully received and
promptly and faithfully executed.
Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange
for work.
NATHAN PARKS.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.


To Owners of Mills.
THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for
Mills, by which a mill will do much better than
with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed
as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any man-
ner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as al-
ways to preserve its balance, and of course there is no
rubbing of the stones.
I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water
will do at least one-third more business, and the meal
of superior quality.
Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles,
may obtain one or more, by making application, (with-
in a short time) to the Subscriber at Mockville, Davie
Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed
\$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.
The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle
in successful operation:—Col. W. E. Kelly, Thos. Fos-
ter, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County;
Gilbert Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln;
Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of David-
son, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are high-
ly pleased with its performance.
L. M. GILBERT.
October 25, 1839. 11

Stone Engraving.
THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salis-
bury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Mar-
ble and Granite Slabs expressly for
TOMB STONES,
so that he can execute any order in that line, on the
shortest notice.
—ALSO—
He is ready to execute any work which may be called
for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, EN-
GRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor
him with their work, that unless well done according
to contract, he has no pay.
A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock,
for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the
Subscriber.
ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
November 1st, 1839. 11

Painting.
THE Subscriber having located himself in the town
of Concord, would now offer his services to the
Public, as an
Ornamental and Sign Painter.
He flatters himself that his long experience in the above
business, and the specimens of work he has executed
in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.
He will also attend to any call made on him in the
HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,
and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may
employ him.
The Public is respectfully requested to call and en-
courage him, as he is determined to execute all work
committed to him in the best possible manner.
Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Car-
riages, done with neatness and despatch.
J. W. RAINEY.
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. 11

NAILS.
From the South Carolina Manufacturing Co.
THE Subscriber has received a large supply of Nails
from the above Company—equal, if not superior,
to Northern make, and has made arrangements for a
regular supply; which will be sold, wholesale or retail,
on reasonable terms.
MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, N. C., March 27, 1840. 11

To Journeyman Coach-Makers.
THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two
good Journeyman Coach-makers, who can do
well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry.
Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c.,
in which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.
JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, October 11, 1839. 11

New Carriage-Making

ESTABLISHMENT.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends
and the public at large, that he has commenced
the above business, on Main Street, north of the
Court-House, where he is now prepared to make
to order, on short notice,
Carriages of every description,
on the most moderate terms, out of good and du-
rable materials, and in a style of workmanship in-
ferior to none in this section of Country. Intend-
ing to make his stay permanent, he hopes by
strict attention to business, to be able to render
satisfaction to all those who may favor him with
their patronage.
Orders from a distance will be thankfully re-
ceived, and faithfully attended to.
Repairing of every description in his line will be
done with neatness and dispatch, and on moderate
terms to correspond with the times.
N. B. One or two good workmen in the above
line of business will meet with employment, if ap-
plication be made soon.
NATHAN BROWN.
Salisbury, June 19, 1840. 6w.

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.
THESE medicines are indebted for their name to
their manifest and sensible action in purifying
the springs and channels of life, and ending them
with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred cer-
tified cases which have been made public, and in al-
most every species of disease to which the human
frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have
been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the
persons benefited, and who were previously unac-
quainted with the beautifully philosophical princi-
ples upon which they are compounded, and upon
which they consequently act.
The LIFE MEDICINES recommend them-
selves in diseases of every description. Their first
operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach
and bowels, the various impurities and crudities
constantly settling around them; and to remove
the hardened fices which collect in the convolu-
tions of the small intestines. Other medicines only
partially cleanse these, and leave such collected
masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness,
with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with
its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to
all regular anatomists, who examine the human
bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of
these well informed men against quick medicines,
or medicines prepared and heralded to the public
by ignorant persons. The second effect of the
Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the
bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs,
the healthful action of which entirely depends up-
on the regularity of the urinary organs. The
blood, which takes its red color from the agency
of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the
heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished
by food coming from a clean stomach, courses free-
ly through the veins, renews every part of the sys-
tem, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health
in the blooming cheek.
Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been
thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign re-
medy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the
Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-
ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor
and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera,
Fever of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of
all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consump-
tion, Scurvy, Ulcers, Invertebrate Sores, Scorbute
Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive com-
plaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable
Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common
Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints
which afflict the human frame. In Fever and
Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been
most eminently successful; so much so, that in the
Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost uni-
versally prescribe them.
All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to
be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly
according to the directions. It is not by a news-
paper notice, or by any thing that he himself may
say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It
is alone by the results of a fair trial.
MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed
as a domestic guide to health.—This little pam-
phlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New
York, has been published for the purpose of ex-
plaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases,
and will be found highly interesting to persons
seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases,
and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale
by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.
These Valuable Medicines are for sale by
CRESS & BOGER.
Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

To the Public.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the
Public, that he still continues to carry on the bu-
siness of
CUTTING-STONE
as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of
Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is
able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best
grit, and on the shortest notice.
—ALSO—
For Sale, at the lowest prices,
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS,
ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES,
GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.
J. HOULSHOUSE, Stone-Cutter.
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. 11
N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought arti-
cles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually at-
tended to.
J. H.

Notice.
THE Subscriber has on hand,
and for Sale, at his Shop,
in Salisbury, three first rate Road Wagons.
SIMEON HIELICK.
December 6, 1839. 11

WANTED.—A smart, active Negro Girl, to
do the cooking and washing of a small family,
for the balance of this year.
67 Apply at this Office. June 5, 1840

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.
THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the
subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co.,
N. C.
W. E. BURAGE.
February 21, 1840.

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE.
LATH.
BRED by Col. Wm. Hampton of Salisbury, N. C.,
who, will make his annual Season of Service
which commences on the 21st of June, and ends
on the 31st of June next, at 1000 the Season, or
\$30 to insure the money to be paid to each mare
is ascertained to be in foal, for the season's
changes owners; and fifty cents to the groom-
—77 Mares sent from a distance will be
tended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per bushel.
To those that wish it, a good lot will be furnished
gratis; but in no instance will I be responsible for
accidents or escapes.
R. W. LATH.
Salisbury, N. C., March 13, 1840. 10-2

PEDIGREE:
I Certify that LATH was bred by me, and
that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was
got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by the
Archy; his grand-dam Young Lottery, also by the
Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated mare
imported Bedford out of the imported mare, the
villains. Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam
Sylph, by Haphesias out of Lottery by imported
Bedford, &c. Haphesias was got by the im-
ported Buzzard of the dam of Sir Archy.
DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE.
LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands
inches high, with good bone and capital action. At
three years old, he won the produce stake at Co-
lumbia, two mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's
Daley, and Captain Spahn's colts. Convention, and
others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he
won the jockey club purse, three mile heats, beat-
ing Augustus, beating Kite and distancing Black Hat.
At Charleston, he was beaten by Clodpoth in the
jockey club purse, three mile heats; being very
much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.
At 4 years old, he won the jockey club purse, for
mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and
Dorabella at three heats; being the first in con-
sequence of bolting when several lengths in advance
of the field, just before he reached the Judge's
stand; and getting entangled amongst the horses,
he sustained an injury which occasioned his
withdrawal from the turf.
Lath was a race horse of the first class, which
he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charles
Russell, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he
is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His
constitution is robust, he having never been sick,
and his temper good. His color, form, and action
speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites
himself as many claims to public patronage as any
young Stallion that I know.
WADE HAMPTON.
Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton,
who bred and had Lath trained for the Turf, it will
be seen that he considered him a race horse of the
first class—not only from the races he has won,
as having run publicly, but from private trials
he has made with horses which are now on the
Turf, and running with considerable success. It
will also be observed by his certificate, that he
considered Lath of the purest blood—not to be
surpassed by any horse, imported or native.
I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to
eulogize Lath, either for his performances on the
Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he
is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath
has not only descended from pure blood, but he
comes from stock both sire and grand-sire, of
grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For
instance, his sire, Godolphin, made his four in
7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grand-sire, the
American Eclipse, so well known of the south,
made his time in the great match race, north
against the south, \$20,000 stake, in 7
minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse was
considered a feat. This race gained him the
valuable name of the champion of the north,
and dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose
reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned, both
in England and America. The grand dam of Lath,
Old Lottery, bred by the great southern owner
of horses, Col. R. Singleton of South Carolina, has
produced more fine race horses than any other
mare in the Union. Thus, it will be seen that
there is united in Lath two of the best stables in the
south, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with
Gen. Coles' of the north.
The public is now presented with such an oppor-
tunity of improving the blood of that noble and
useful animal, the Horse, as rarely occurs in this
section of country. And the public can have in
addition, in a short time, the opportunity of pur-
chasing more satisfactorily of Lath's blood, &c., by
his colts of last Spring's get; as it is expected there
will be many of them dropped by mares in this
section in a few days. As a sure colt getter Lath
stands almost unrivalled, as is proven by his last
Spring's services—so few of the large number of
mares put to him not proving in foal.
R. W. L.

BRICK MASONRY.
THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Rich-
mond County, takes this method to inform the
Public that he will enter into contract with any Person,
persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Coun-
ties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of
buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap,
durable, and in as good style as any workman in the
country.
He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.
He trusts that his long experience in
MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,
will entitle him to a share of public patronage.
He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in the
Line of Business, to the Female Academy and to the
free School Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of
his work.
N. B. Those wishing work done, will please send
word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and they
shall be punctually attended to.
ROBERT C.

DAVIDSON, April 12, 1839.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.
THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX
BITTERS, are celebrated, and so well known
to the afflicted in every part of the country, as to be
received and for sale by the Subscriber.
CRESS & BOGER, Agents.
Moffat's Springs & Shankle, in Concord, N. C.
also Agents for the same.
P. S. See advertisement—April 6, 1840.

TWIN COTTON SEED.
A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr.
William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is
left for sale at this Office, at \$2 00 per hundred.
November 1st, 1839. 11

JOHN PRINTING.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and Expeditiously executed at this Office.